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speeches of Eugene Richter, and it might have appeared in the columns of any radical journal whose editor was willing to go to prison for insulting governmental authorities. Klein grows very hot and scolds; his adjectives are distinctly vituperative. In sum: Bismarck's dominant trait was love of power (*Herrschafts*); patriotism and sense of duty did not exist in him; when he asserted such motives, he was a hypocrite. Love of power destroyed in him all moral instincts: to hold power he would descend not merely to intrigue but to calumny and downright falsehood. He was also extremely vindictive: he pursued even his vanquished opponents with untiring hatred. Without attempting to deny the details of this indictment, it is submitted that the picture is untrue because the shadows are grossly overcharged and the lights unfairly kept down. It is all black or gray.

To a foreigner there is something a little sad about such an attempt to destroy a great national figure. About the best of national idols there is not a little common clay, but hero-worship is after all an important part of a nation's heritage. Of course the historian must tell the truth as he sees it; but he must be sure that his view of the truth is not colored by hatred or by envy—by the feeling that the belittling of the great makes ordinary men, including the historian, seem less little. In the last pages of his book Klein betrays something of remorse: he recalls the lasting achievements of Bismarck's statesmanship, and calls upon his readers to strew upon the great man's grave "flowers, only flowers." But the tributes he has left there are not flower-like.

MUNROE SMITH.

BOOKS OF AMERICAN HISTORY

Essentials in American History. By ALBERT BUSHNELL HART.
(New York, Cincinnati and Chicago: The American Book Company. 1905. Pp. xlviii, 584.)

THIS is one of a series of text-books for secondary schools, including a volume each on ancient, medieval and modern, and English history, prepared under the editorship of Professor Hart.

Of late there have appeared some texts which in avoiding the dull chronicling of events have succeeded in creating merely an "atmosphere" filled with elusive generalities. The result was that in the great majority of high-schools, without good libraries and without specialists as teachers, the books were unsuccessful. In this respect the author seems to have struck the desired mean, though the aforesaid smaller high-school will surely find it difficult to cover so large a text within the time usually allowed in the curriculum. The query arises, too, whether it would not be better to omit many details which encumber rather than assist the narrative.

The mechanical arrangement of the book consists of a division into thirty-six chapters grouped under general headings, such as "Revolution", "Federation", etc. It is noticeable that the earlier periods are treated with much more brevity than the later. The somewhat original

grouping of topics in the Colonial period is the book's most distinguishing feature.

The introductory chapter properly lays the foundation of American history in the Renaissance and in the changed condition of European trade in the fifteenth century. The physical geography of America is reviewed in its economic relations. The problem of the native races is well handled and the old "mound-builder" theories are successfully disposed of. This chapter of "Foundations" is among the best in the book.

After the narrative has been brought, under the general head of "Beginnings," to 1607, there follow three chapters continuing the story to 1689, under the general caption "Colonial Englishmen". The first of these deals with the settlement and history, to 1660, of Virginia, Maryland, and the New England settlements. The non-English settlements together with the French explorations in the interior are grouped in a second chapter, while the third covers the Restoration period, including later settlements, Indian wars, and the struggles over the charters.

The conventional order of taking up the settlement and early history of each colony in succession has been in this way successfully avoided. The French activities of the seventeenth century are handled in such a way as to blend with the general narrative and pave the way to a proper understanding of the struggle between France and England.

A common offence of text-book writers is a proneness to treat the history of America as utterly distinct from and unaffected by European affairs. With this connection with Europe not revealed, our colonial and even later history is but half told. Professor Hart has in this respect sinned less than most others. Yet nowhere does he explain why England was so late in entering the field of colonization; nowhere is there an adequate statement of the motives (economic and other) for English colony-planting. Added meaning might have been given to the granting of the charters of Rhode Island and Connecticut, of New Jersey and Carolina, and of the possessions of the Duke of York, had their almost simultaneous granting been emphasized together with their intimate connection with other favors and rewards conferred by the king at the Restoration.

A group of chapters under the general title "Colonial Americans" covers the period 1689 to 1763. In the past, with eyes fixed upon political events, writers have disposed of this three-quarters of a century of colonial existence in a few generalizations and have used the colonial wars as a convenient bridge to take them safely over the troublesome void and bring them to the sure footing of the Revolution. Here two chapters are introduced upon "Colonial Life" and "Internal Development" giving a very satisfactory view of eighteenth-century life, though the principle of division between the chapters is not clear. In them are noted home life, education, religion, literature, commerce

and its restrictions, smuggling and privateering, paper money, boundary-controversies, and local institutions. Then follows the account of the colonial wars.

The author continues the use of the provincial terms "King William's War", "Queen Anne's War", and "King George's War", failing to show that they are but faint reflections of tremendous wars waged in Europe under other names. Even in discussing the last French war slight suggestion is offered of the world-wide significance of the struggle for colonial empire then going on.

In dealing with the subject of colonial government the time-honored but inaccurate classification by Blackstone is adhered to. The statement is made (p. 78) that "in 1663 the English had in America three chartered colonies, one proprietary colony and two royal colonies", although the proprietary colony of Maryland was as truly a chartered colony as the three in New England. From the text elsewhere (p. 110) the student might suppose that after 1624 but three of all the colonies were held under charters.

The accounts of the Revolution and the "Critical Period" present no marked features, unless it be the temperate treatment of the period of intellectual resistance to England, including a recognition of the number and standing of the Loyalists, the reduction to their real dimensions of such affairs as the Boston Massacre, and an absence of "Fourth of July" rhetoric. It might have been well further to state why it was found necessary to send German hirelings to America.

The chapters covering the period from 1789 to the close of the Civil War call for little comment. In addition to political events, as the author suggests (p. 7), "social conditions and events have been freely described" and "much attention has been given to economic data". Besides such economic phenomena as are noted in the general narrative, special chapters are introduced dealing with reforms, education, religion, social life and customs during the period. It is true that most of the important facts in our economic development are noted; yet had they been brought together in a more suitable grouping their relation to each other and their influence upon political affairs would have been more apparent. This is especially evident in the chapters on "The Settling of the West" and "The New National Spirit".

From the otherwise satisfactory account of Reconstruction more accurate conclusions might have been reached had greater emphasis been laid on the fact that this wretched episode did more to dig a chasm between the North and the South than the war itself.

There are numerous maps and illustrations throughout the book, but the attempt is sometimes made to show too many things upon the same map. At the end of each chapter are ample lists of references to secondary authorities, sources, and illustrative materials. A bibliography and a few documents are appended.

Upon the whole this work of Professor Hart deserves commenda-

tion and should meet with a cordial welcome among a wide circle of teachers.

FRANK GREENE BATES.

Breaking the Wilderness. By FREDERICK S. DELLENBAUGH. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1905. Pp. xxiii, 360.)

THE above is the suggestive title of an attempt to cover the field of western exploration "from the Wanderings of Cabeza de Vaca, to the First Descent of the Colorado by Powell, and the completion of the Union Pacific Railway." A hasty comparison of the present volume with others covering the same ground, would seem to show that the author has achieved a measurable degree of success. He begins with a clear, concise, yet highly picturesque definition of his "Wilderness"—the national domain from the Mississippi to the Pacific. To each of the animals—the bison and the beaver—that played an important but a melancholy part in its "breaking", he devotes a chapter, and likewise two chapters to its native inhabitants—always the "Amerinds". These preliminary chapters, forming a third of the book, are followed by eleven devoted to the explorers who figure in this wilderness-breaking. These men are apparently divided into two classes,—those who, in a sense, circumnavigate this continental wilderness, and those who penetrate its inmost fastnesses. In the former class then appear not merely the great names that we naturally expect—De Soto, Coronado, La Salle, La Verendrye, McKenzie, Gray—but also a host of others who rendered scarcely less efficient service. In the latter, the names of Lewis, Clark, Pike, James, Frémont, and Powell, as well as scores of others of lesser light, suggest an almost exclusive predominance. Throughout the whole volume there has been an earnest attempt to render due credit to the different nationalities and to the various human elements that assisted in the fascinating task of bringing civilization to the wilds. The writer is especially to be commended for his efforts to make complete the list of names connected with western exploration, especially of the Spanish explorers in the far Southwest.

Another commendable characteristic of the work is its general spirit of fairness, particularly in discussing Indian problems and the Mormons; although this leads to an indefinite position on the Whitman controversy (pp. 289, 290). Among minor points of treatment the author produces a new and plausible theory in connection with New Mexican exploration (p. 114); conjectures that the Upper Missouri (pp. 160, 164, 166) was more familiar to white men than Lewis and Clark believed; and ordinarily bases his conclusions, often original, upon reasons which appear well founded.

One question whether he does not assign too much space to Lewis and Clark, but at this time such a course is almost unavoidable. He does, however, fail to do justice to Pike (p. 192). He gives a clear statement about the founding of Santa Fé (p. 116), the indefiniteness of early Louisiana limits (map, p. 154), and the haphazard way in